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editorial

THE URBAN UNIVERSITY YOUTH IN SOUTH VIET NAM IS INDOMITABLE

HAS any electronic computer told Nixon how many GIs were killed in South Viet Nam in 1970, how many American vehicles set fire to in the occupied urban centres, how many curses uttered against the US aggressors, how many anti-US press articles and poems published to urge the pull-out of US forces and the replacement of traitorous Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique ?

'1970 was an effervescent year in South Vietnamese towns and cities. Nixon, however, kept on boasting, Washington continued sticking to the "victory" myth, and the Saigon ruling junta nurturing the "stability" and "consolidation" illusion.

In their effort to materialize their day-dream, the American invaders used most savage war means coupled with the best of their peace hoaxes, while the Saigon traitors resorted to most ruthless repression, particularly against university and middle-school students. In so doing they relied, and are still relying, on "Vietnamization" as the means requiring the smallest amount of US blood.

But fire and sword, B-52s and chemical agents only resulted in more setbacks for the US in all the three theatres of Indochina, in graver US isolation in the world, and provoked angry outbursts at home and in South Vietnamese cities where the people's actions succeeded one another, in which the younger generation unmistakably demonstrated the strength of its unity.

With their merciless crackdown upon the opposition, terror against students, seizure, fining and banning of a number of newspapers unprecedented in history, uninterrupted arrests of townsfolk in the so-called Campaign for the People, persecution and killing of wounded soldiers and war invalids who reaped the bitter fruits of their blunder of collaboration with the Saigon regime, the puppet rulers only met with indignant and stubborn resistance from all social sections in the urban centres.

The turbulent movement against the Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration in 1970 vividly illustrated the truism : repression breeds struggle and the latter grows in proportion to the former ; it also bore out that the youth in South Viet Nam would never submit to violence and arbitrary rule.

To every one – especially the students who, for one reason or another, have had to live in the towns – realities since 1954 have shown the plight of their fellow-countrymen caused by US domination and the barbarity of the puppet administration, which calamities each student, his or her school and family, has not been able to escape.

Thanks to their knowledge, their flair and their participation in the protest, the youth and students have realized that US aggression has brought not just death to their follow-countrymen and devastation to their native land, but the destruction of moral values, of their nation's fine traditional culture, the wiping out not just of what exists on their land, but of what is most valuable in their minds and souls, the destruction not just of the present, but of the sprouting seeds of the future.

The youth and students have also become aware that the self-styled nationalists and patriots of the Saigon administration are no more than a band of mercenaries in the pay of the French formerly and of the Americans at present, a gang of unscrupulous creatures, of "war entrepreneurs" engaged in a bitter strife with one another for the sale of their people's blood for American dollars.

That is a naked truth which no clever camouflage, verbal or otherwise, can veil.

The students, in particular, will never forget the supreme sacrifice of Tran Van On in 1950, the valiant behaviour of Le Quang Vinh and Le Hong Tu, the movement of their mates to erect and protect Quach Thi Trang's statue in front of Saigon market hall, the proud and calm smile of Vo Thi Thang in the face of her torturers, the hunger strike in Con Son and Chi Hoa jails, as well as so many other acts of heroism by unknown young fighters. They will never forget the horrible defenestrations of students, rapes of girl students right in the streets and shooting dead of pupils at the very gate of their school. The students are resolved to uphold their comrades' tradition of undauntedness and have engraved for ever in their hearts the crimes of the foreign invaders and the native traitors.

They know what to do to deserve the honour of being of the number of South Viet Nam's indomitable youth.

They are conscious that the US have brought troops to their country not to "defend freedom" or "fight communism" but merely for aggression ; that the puppet administration which welcomes US forces in does not seek national independence but uses them to protect their "war entrepreneurs" trade.

It is therefore their love for their country and people which has prompted the students to stream out of their schools into the streets, to defy fetters and imprisonment, truncheons and tear gas, bullets and rockets. They are determined to close their ranks in the battle to drive out the Americans and topple the puppet and shape a peaceful life for their fellow-countrymen and themselves.

The students' blood is blended with that of their countrymen of all walks of life. Behind them, sland their parents and teachers. Together with them in their march forward are workers and labouring people, and by their side – the intelligentsia, the press, the war invalids of the puppet army, people of all social segments.

The students have seen their ranks swell through untold dangers and trials. And they know what to do next :

Give us the immense seas and wide rivers
Give us the sword sharpened for thousands of years.

The urban youth of South Viet Nam has lived up to its role as "detonator" of the struggle in the occupied zone, and will continue to do so until US imperialism pulls out, so that they may live and study in a truly peaceful, independent, free and unified Viet Nam.

SOUTH VIET NAM

THE YOUTHS ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT

Excerpts

COMMUNIQUE OF THE PLAF COMMAND ON THE MILITARY SITUATION IN 1970

IN 1970, the People's Liberation Armed Forces and SVN people gained substantial successes.

1. They firmly held the initiative of action, wiped out an important part of their manpower and big quantities of war means.

In the mountain areas from Quang Tri — Thua Thien through the Long Range down to Eastern Nam Bo, they mounted repeated attacks on the enemy and recorded great feats of arms. Most remarkable were the battles against the puppet troops on the High Plateaux and in Western Quang Tri — Thua Thien during which they encircled or wiped out many puppet battalions as in Dak Sieng, or forced the US and puppet troops to abandon their positions as on Hill 935, Coc Bai and Da Ban, which were test grounds for the US-puppets' "Vietnamization" program. There were also highly successful actions as in Phuoc Long, Binh Long, Tay Ninh and Thu Dau Mot areas where many crack mobile units of the enemy were wiped out or decimated.

In the plains chosen by the US-puppets as priority targets for "pacification," despite ferocious enemy air strikes and ground "sweeps" to forestall the PLAF assaults, the liberation armed forces and people also held on to their firm position of offensive through violent attacks and widespread uprisings in all the coastal provinces of Central and Southern Trung Bo, in the Mekong Delta, beating off all enemy terror operations, putting out of action a large number of enemy troops, and a large quantity of war materials.

Guerilla warfare continued expanding right in the US-puppets' most heavily guarded bases as Da Lat, Da Nang, Saigon, the provincial capitals of Phan Thiet and Gia Nghia, the Cam Ranh and Nha Trang ports,etc., inflicting serious adverse losses.

According to still incomplete figures, in 1970, the South Viet Nam liberation armed forces and people exacted a toll of 420,000 enemy troops among them 110,000 American and satellite troops.

They shot down or destroyed on the ground 5,900 aircraft of various types, wrecked 14,100 military vehicles including 7,400 tanks and armoured cars, sank 680 gunboats and combat launches, blasted out of commission 1,850 howitzers and heavy mortars, blotted out over 1,000 storages, and captured or destroyed over 10,000 firearms of different kinds...

2 – These military gains, combined with the mass uprisings, enabled the PLAF and people to foil the US – puppets' "Vietnamization of the war" program in its initial stage, driving this strategic undertaking of the US into a more precarious position and dooming it to failure.

The puppet army which the US had tried by all means to shore up, failed short of its strategic task on the battlefield, instead suffered grievous losses at the hands of the PLAF.

Though the US troops had fallen back deeper on the defensive to lower the casualty rate, in face of critical situation of the puppet troops, they had to come out in rescue. The American casualties accordingly did not drop as expected.

Furthermore, the Saigon puppet army had to divert part of its forces to Cambodia to assist the Lon Nol troops. At present, the US troops are still facing the unpleasant prospect of having to jump in to help the Saigon puppet troops.

The US puppet "pacification" plan became even more brittle. Braving the most atrocious terror, the PLAF and people kept up their offensive, wiping out an important part of the enemy's coercive forces, destroying many posts and foiling all "pacification" raids. This effectively helped the population living under the enemy's grip to rise up and regain control of their home lands.

In many vast coastal areas of Central Viet Nam and the Mekong Delta the people dealt crushing blows to the enemy "pacification" program. Right in areas lying deep behind enemy lines, the people, with the co-ordination of the liberation forces, continuously attacked the enemy's coercive machine and narrowed down their control on many important areas. Meanwhile, the people in the towns staged ever more vigorous protest against the US-puppets for the withdrawal of US troops and removal of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique.

Along with the advances of the Vietnamese people and armed forces, the revolutionary armies and peoples in brother Laos and Cambodia also considerably improved their offensive posture...

After the victory

U MINH CAMPAIGN, A BLOODY AND TEARFUL US-PUPPET OPERATION

Commentary of Giai Phong Press Agency

U MINH forest, a famous base of the South Vietnamese people during the war against the French colonialists has been credited with fresh exploits in the patriotic resistance against US aggression.

A series of US-puppet large-scale operations to support their "pacification" in Rach Gia, Can Tho and Ca Mau provinces during October and early November 1970, have ended with heavy losses. More than 2,000 crack troops have been knocked out, two military subsectors — the Third and Go Quao — erased. The floating base on the Song Doc river has been put out of action together with over 300 men. 17 aircraft were downed and damaged within one day in Ca Mau.

Early in December, the US-puppets mustered three regiments of the puppet 21st Division, the 9th Armoured Regiment and a number of Ranger battalions, many civil guard units and some river flottillas, supported by many aircraft, including B. 52s, and tens of guns in the so-called U Minh campaign against Cai Tau, Khanh Lam, Thoi Binh, Huyen Su (Ca Mau), Xeo Ro, Vinh Thuan, Go Quao, Binh Minh (Rach Gia).

Like the operation against U Minh late in December 1968 dubbed "Campaign to Liberate U Minh" and the raid late in December 1969 or "Campaign to Clear U Minh," the early dry season expedition "to mop up the last Viet Cong base in West Nam Bo" has been since receiving staggering blows from our army and people.

Despite air cover by B.52s and other planes, the puppet 32nd Regiment has been under fire right from its landing in Cai Tau, Khanh Lam. More than 100 aggressors have been killed by guerillas' mines and grenades, troop concentrations and artillery parks time and again shelled and many vessels sunk, and many raiders have fled into the forest.

In Thoi Binh, Huyen Su, a naval convoy of troop ships has got five vessels sunk and set ablaze with two companies wiped out.

In Lower U Minh the enemy posts and the Third military subsector have been hard pressed by the People's Liberation Armed Forces. Five garrisons have been blotted out or forced to withdraw, over 130 puppet troops wiped out within one night, and the puppet administration overthrown.

In Xeo Ro (Higher U Minh), the puppet 33rd Regiment has repeatedly been assaulted. Within one day the operational HQ and a river flottilla were put out of commission, a naval convoy carrying a puppet battalion had its craft sunk or set ablaze, three civil guard companies and over 400 men knocked out. On December 14, HQs of regiments, river flottillas and battalions together with one battalion were destroyed and all the supporting and attacking force badly mauled. Over 800 adverse troops were put out of action, tens of naval craft sent to the bottom and light guns blasted to pieces.

Thus the 15-day venture in U Minh has cost the US-puppets over 2,000 men knocked out, a major force to support "pacification" decimated, two regiment HQs and the operational HQ, three river flottilla combat group and battalion HQs destroyed. A series of garrisons and subsectors have been encircled, overrun and forced to withdraw. The "pacification" force and the puppet administration have disintegrated by big chunks, which constitutes an initial defeat for the "pacification" plan against U Minh.

All this shows that in their defensive and losing posture in all theatres of operation the US-puppets rashly struck at U Minh only to suffer a pitiful setback. This bitter military setback has led to a greater political setback. Their "special pacification" plan in West Nam Bo is being checked and gradually pushed back.

For the U Minh army and people, these last 15 days have been 15 days of courageous and fruitful fighting in all battlefields, during which all the three categories of troops acted in perfect coordination and actively helped the people foil the enemy's "pacification" plan.

The U Minh army and people have improved their offensive posture, determined to beat off all US-puppet "pacification" operations against their area.

The U Minh exploit is firing the army and people in West Nam Bo into pressing their successful attacks in all theatres of operation against US-puppet "pacification" plan.

Saigon Students savagely manhandled

BY order of Washington, the Thieu-Ky-Khiem junta has multiplied repressive measures against the students and pupils in South Viet Nam :

* **Mid-1967** : 4 students (Ha Ngoc Tuan, Vo Van Thi, Le The Linh, Nguyen Viet) were shot dead, one was wounded (Ha Van Dinh). A girl student of the "Youth in the Service of Society" school (Van Hanh Buddhist University in Saigon) was killed by a grenade.

* **1968**: Terroristic reprisals against students and pupils increased. The Saigon regime unwarrantedly arrested and sentenced to 5 years' hard labour Nguyen Truong Con, a law-student, editor of the review *Sinh Vien* (Student) and 3 contributors, Nguyen Dang Trung, Chairman of the General Association of Saigon Students, was condemned in absentia to 10 years' imprisonment, girl student Vo Thi Thang to 20 years' imprisonment. Trinh Dinh Bang (Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Law Students' Association), Duong Van Day and and Dao Thi Nguyet Thanh (Vice-President and Secretary General of the Committee for Relief to the victims of US bombings and strafings) were arrested, Huynh Quang Hung (Secretary General of the Executive Committee of the General Association of Saigon Students) was kidnapped. Nguyen Thanh Cong (Secretary General of the Permanent Secretariat of the Council of Saigon Students' Representatives) was condemned by a military court to 3 years' imprisonment. Le Chi Cuong, Phung Ngoc Anh (a girl student) were given life terms, Nguyen Cuong Truong 10 years' hard labour, Nguyen Van Be 7 years' hard labour, Tran Van Long (acting Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Saigon Letters Students' Association), Nguyen Tuan Kiet and Truong Thanh Tong 2 year's imprisonment.

During the same period, Nguyen Van Loc (16 years old) was indicted, Nguyen Van Tu (under 15 years) got 15 years' hard labour, Tran Quoc Chuong was abducted on Christmas Eve.

* **1969**: On March 15, 8 students were sentenced to 3 - 20 years' hard labour (these students had been arrested with a Buddhist monk, Thich Thien Minh).

— On April 28, 120 students in Saigon - Gia Dinh were arrested and imprisoned in Tan Hiep, Thu Duc, Con Son island.

— On May 25, 300 students and pupils in Can Tho, Hue and Da Lat were gathered in a military training camp and pressed into the army. As they protested, 8 were shot dead and 15 wounded.

— On July 15, the Saigon "School Military Training Service" forced the students to follow a training course at exam time. 30 protestors were wounded by Saigon troops.

— On August 28, soldiers rounded up 80 pupils and marched them off to a military training camp.

— On August 30, GIs and Saigon troops armed with tear grenades attacked students in Hue, Da Nang, Qui Nhon, Da Lat, apprehending 200 of them. 45 pupils under 16 were wounded in Da Nang, 2 students shot dead in Hue, 4 in Qui Nhon and Da Lat.

— At mid-night on December 24 pupils' and students' Christmas parties were dispersed in Hue, Saigon, Da Nang, Qui Nhon and Da Lat. According to incomplete figures, over 200 pupils and students were arrested, 216 imprisoned.

— On December 31, 5 students abroad (Nguyen Xuan Xanh in West Germany, Ly Hoai Trinh in France, Le Van Tam, Nguyen Hong Quan, Nguyen An Trung in Japan) and Vo Ha Le (a student in South Viet Nam) were condemned by the Military Court of the Special Area Front of Saigon and of the 3rd Army Corps Area.

* **1970**: January: the Saigon authorities arrested 15 students of the Medical College, the Agricultural College and the Van Hanh University. Mien Duc Thang was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.

— February and March: Round-ups and arrests were made in Saigon, Da Lat, Can Tho, Hue, Da Nang and Qui Nhon. According to incomplete figures, 20 students and pupils were taken to an unknown destination, 50 wounded, 200 arrested (including 200 pupils under 15, Huynh Tan Mam, Chairman of the General Association of Saigon students and Chairman of the Committee of South Viet Nam students' and pupils' representatives and Nguyen Van Nuoi, Cao Thang...)

— April 28: An attack on 1,000 students demonstrating near the Lon Nol embassy in Saigon resulted in 100 wounded, 95 detained, 30 taken of an unknown destination.

— From May 5 to the end of May: students' meetings were dispersed with tear grenades in Saigon, Can Tho, Bien Hoa... 31 students were wounded in Can Tho. 30 of the 500 pupils of the Tan Uyen Secondary School in Bien Hoa were arrested. Over 100 students in Saigon and Can Tho were apprehended.

— June: Students' demonstrations were suppressed in many towns and cities. According to incomplete figures, 300 students were gaoled, 200 pupils (one-third of them under 15) were imprisoned or sent to military training camps.

— July: 300 students and pupils were arrested in the course of Operation "Hoang Dieu."

— September: In the course of Operation "For the People," over 500 pupils and students were arrested in the Saigon - Gia Dinh area.

In Qui Nhon city and An Nhon township (Binh Dinh), GIs and South Korean mercenaries shot dead 2 pupils (Nguyen Van Minh and Tran Thi Mau). At mid-night on December 24, Saigon troops broke into the headquarters of the General Associations of Saigon students and the Minh Mang students' quarter to arrest 500 students.

— On the evening of December 26, Saigon troops dispersed a teach-in of the students of the Saigon Faculty of Letters.

— Terror has been reigning in all schools in South Viet Nam.

PRESIDENT HUYNH TAN PHAT GREETS IOJs' 7th CONGRESS

The 7th Congress of the International Organization of Journalists was opened on January 4, 1971 in Havana. On this occasion, Mr Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government has sent the message to the Congress.

After expressing warm congratulation, the message wrote :

"... WE firmly believe that in face of the US government's scheme to prolong the war of aggression in South Viet Nam and expand it to the whole of Indochina and its recent acts of bombing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the IOJ Congress will take necessary measures to broaden and increase press opinion to make the US government stop its brutal war against the Vietnamese people, withdraw all US and satellite troops from South Viet Nam before June 30,1971, renounce the Thieu-Ky-Khiem bellicose clique and let the South Vietnamese people settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference."

STATEMENT of the South Viet Nam Liberation Women's Union on the persecution of Miss Angela Davis by the US authorities

THE US authorities recently threw to jail Miss Angela Davis, a former professor at the University of California and a staunch fighter against racism and the war of aggression in Viet Nam, basely slandering her with "complicity in murder."

This flagrant act of terror follows hundreds of cases of murder and imprisonment of peace-loving and justice-minded Americans, including many leaders of the Black Panther Party. It further exposes the fascist and warlike nature of the Nixon administration which, while obstinately prolonging and expanding the war in Viet Nam and Indochina, feverishly carries out a policy of terror and racism at home.

The South Viet Nam Liberation Women's Union sternly condemns this cruel, reactionary policy, and energetically demands that the Nixon administration cancel all prosecution of Angela Davis, Bobby Seale and other democratic, progressive and peace-loving Americans, white and colored alike, and set free at once all those still in detention.

We call upon progressive women and people throughout the world to take firm actions in solidarity with the American people's movement against the war of aggression in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, and against persecution, repression and racism in the United States.

A Poem of the Present for Myself and My Mates

Saigon students arrested, tortured by United States-puppets

I am at a loss how to begin my poem,
Which verb with,
Stand up, march, sit down, run, dance or sing?
How many times we have stood up,
And received bludgeon and rifle stock blows on the head?
Red blood flows from the court,
Red blood streams from the lecture hall.
How many times we have marched
And got stopped by barbed wire entanglements
And tall walls bristling with cullets
Which have inflicted thousands of scratches
On our faces and limbs.
How many times we have sat down
And got showered with rockets and tear grenades.
Blood and tears
Soak the ground of parks and market places
Unmoppable by all our shirts and handkerchiefs.
There are some who faint in their mates' arms,
There are some who fall on the streets alone,
There are some who are taken to hospital
Where their wounds are left undressed.
Blood wells from hospitals
Into the streets.

* * *

Blood dyes my soul red,
Blood flushes the people's faces.
How many times we have run
To find our ways blocked at both ends
By uniformed cops, by plain clothes pigs,
Close on our heels, rifle in hand, knuckle-duster in pocket.
How many times we have sung
Songs calling on human feeling,
Songs extolling man's life,
Songs glorifying the homeland
And its heroes and heroines,
Birds carrying the glowing sun-rays
And flying across war-devastated areas,
*So many Thangs, Sons, Sanhs and Laps**
With lute pressed against the breast
And songs frozen on the lips,
Silently filing into the dark cells.
I am at a loss how to begin my poem,
What thing with?
Let me begin with the sacred sword
With which to behead the traitors to the nation and people,
With which to slit the tongues of toadies,
With which to scare back the foe to far off climes.
With which to carve in every Vietnamese heart
These words: "Viet Nam will ever be,"
And these words: "Hurrah! Viet Nam's lads, incredibly gallant!"
And these words: "Hurrah! Viet Nam's lasses, ineffably valiant!"
Yes, I'll begin my poem like that
And finish with a far distant dream
Of peaceful and independent days
When doves will glide in from the East,
Eyes glistening with sunshine,
Bringing the glad tidings:
"Independence has been regained,"
"Freedom has been recovered."

* * *

Our city will stretch out its arms to Con Son
And fling open its jails' doors.
The guerilla in the jungle throwing down his rifle
Will rush home to hug his half blind mother.
Children clapping their hands will sing
In the silver moonlight, in the golden sunshine on the dykes,
Will hop like flocks of birds to their old schools
To learn what their fathers and brothers have missed.
Lovers will shyly look into each other's eyes.
In peace, she will spin and weave,
In peace, he will plough and harrow
And life will be fragrant with the aroma of green rice.

May 20, 1970

DAM SAN

(Saigon's "Confrontation" Magazine, July 1970)

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* Names of Saigon students victimized by US-puppet rule.

THEY FIGHT UNDER THE SAME BANNER

THE students and pupils of South Viet Nam had fought for 2,190 days and nights (from 1954 to 1960) before they found the banner of a great cause in the SVN National Front for Liberation which showed them the way to defend their Fatherland, their families and their schools.

The drum beats of simultaneous uprisings awakened them and brought them together, tolling the knell of the fascist Ngo Dinh Diem regime installed by the American imperialists. Under the NFL standard, SVN students and pupils confidently marched forward, chanting "Shoulder to shoulder we fight under the same banner."

Ever since they have been steadily tempered at the same space as the whole nation, playing the role of a shock detachment, firmly holding out on the academic front.

One still remembers the momentous events early in the 1960-1961 school-year, which marked the concerted uprisings of the "youngsters' army" and welcomed the birth of the NFL (Dec. 20, 1960), the SVN Liberation Students' Union and the SVN Liberation Pupils' Union (Jan. 9, 1961). The latter two revolutionary organizations of the youth have quickly won the hearts of millions of South Vietnamese and become vanguard units of the "youngsters' army" which struck fear into the Americans and the puppets. Defying uniformed and secrete police cordons, NFL leaflets and flags, like tree leaves that no force on earth can prevent from rustling, made their way into school yards and class rooms, around street corners, to marketplaces, bus stations, and other places.

Taking a leaf from the books of Tran Van On and his mates who demonstrated in the very heart of Saigon under French rule, golden-starred red flags held high, students and pupils of the 1960 generation marched through the city's streets, singing "Shoulder to shoulder we fight under the same banner," flying forests of NFL flags. To their astonishment, the puppet police and American MP often found, together with these flags, Front leaflets and Tet-greeting poems by the late President Ho Chi Minh at schools and public places.

Under the Front's banner the university youth has been rapidly seasoned and carried away into tough political actions, even into armed uprisings in educational establishments and city streets. Their behaviour toward the enemy has commanded the admiration of their fellow-countrymen. When sentenced to death on May 24, 1962 by a US-puppet tribunal for attempting to kill American ambassador Nolting, Le Quang Vinh, Le Hong Tu and Le Van Thanh shouted, "Down with American aggression!", "Long live the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation!", "Long live President Ho Chi Minh!" In schools, in teach-ins and street demonstrations, as in jails and on execution grounds, these words have inspired the drive of young Vietnamese of all walks of life against the US invaders and their lackeys. They have roused echoes in other languages in universities and cities throughout Asia, Africa, Europe, America and the fifty states of the USA.

At present, the NFL banner is raised high by the youth, students and people of various strata in all continents as a token of the world's solidarity with, and active support to, the legitimate resistance of the Vietnamese people against US aggression.

In South Viet Nam and in the United States in particular, progressive youth organize teach-ins and demonstrations, brave police truncheons and tear gas and army guns and imprisonment and tribunal verdicts, holding high the SVNR blue-red flag with a golden star right in Saigon and New York, over the heads of US-puppet warmongers.

Thanks to the millions of all nationalities and colours around the world, who have been parading with raised fists and chanting in different languages the same slogan: "Support to Viet Nam's resistance against American aggression."

For the liberation of South Viet Nam let's raise our voices and sing, "Shoulder to shoulder, we fight under the same banner."

Professor **LE VAN THIET**
Vice President of the SVN Liberation Youth Union
Vice President of the SVN Liberation Students' Union

Indomitable Saigon

Collision between students and Saigon puppet policemen.

REPRESSION AND STRUGGLE

ON December 23, 1970 at 6 p.m., a great number of combat policemen encircled the HQ of the Saigon Students' General Association and the Minh Mang University Students' hostels. On December 24, at 1 a.m. three police posses broke into the Minh Mang hostels, ransacking, searching the dormitories and apprehending 400 students including Nguyen Xuan Thuong, acting President of the Minh Mang University Students' Hostels' delegation, Nguyen Duy Thong, President of the Committee for the People's Right to Live, Truong Van Khue, General Secretary of the University Autonomy Movement, and Le Thanh Yen, one of the 16 students just released from jail.

On the afternoon of December 24, the students of the Minh Mang University Students' Hostels held a press conference denouncing the Saigon authorities' fascist move.

At the conference, Huynh Tan Mam, President of the Saigon Students' General Association described it as "an act of reprisal of a mass character" of the Thieu Ky-Khiem clique against the students.

On the night of December 24, Saigonese students distributed over 800,000 leaflets in 24 localities in the city and in 14 theatres, demanding unconditional withdrawal of GIs from South Viet Nam.

On the same night, a great number of students together with thousands of people from all walks of life took to the streets chanting "Peace," "Down with the traitors."

The Committee for the People's Right to Live, the Popular Front for Peace, 128 workers' TUs and 36 Small Traders' TUs in Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh, came out for the students' action. The students broke into the "Lower House" and displayed a banner, urging release of their friends illegally detained.

Under the impact of this popular agitation, the puppet authorities had to set free all the students except 49.

STUDENTS' CLAIMS

ON December 22, all the scientific students in Saigon held a teach-in and a press conference at the school's club, taking to task the Thieu-Ky-Khiem triumvirate's aiding and abetting the US aggressors' murder of South Vietnamese including students and pupils.

They also approved a protest to Thieu-Ky-Khiem, accusing the latter of helping the US aggressors slaughter civilians, students and pupils. The letter also scored the so-called program of militarization of school and asked for its cancellation.

On the same day, Huynh Tan Mam, too, sent to the Saigon "Lower House" a protest urging an end to the victimization of students and the release of those still in jail.

The Saigon Students' General Association insisted on the abolition of the "field military tribunal" as illegal and guilty of numerous miscarriages of justice, including some against students.

On December 24 the Saigon Students' General Association castigated in a statement the presence of US troops in South Viet Nam, in these terms: "Only an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of GIs and allied troops from South Viet Nam can end their crimes. We denounce before world opinion the US government's scheme to legalize the presence of the GIs and allied troops in this country. Already by now, the Saigon administration must bear full responsibility before history for the signing of past treaties aimed at legalizing the presence of these troops. Our fellow-countrymen and students will resolutely oppose all scheme likely to prolong the intervention of GIs and allied troops or to legalize their presence here."

WAGE-LIFT CLAIMED BY WORKERS

AT a meeting held on December 21, the delegates of over 400 drivers and interpreters of the RMK-BRJ firm launched a campaign for a wage-lift.

They bared the American employers' volte-face on the promise to grant 11 per cent rise to their fellow-workers. The meeting also decided to step up the action until their claim was satisfied.

On December 23, 1970, 200 workers of the Dong Phong confectionery in Saigon decided to start a drive demanding that the firm management re-hire the workers arbitrarily dismissed and give them one month's pay. The employers accepted payment of half of their wages.

On December 25, after meeting the minister of labour of the Saigon government, the shop stewards of 20,000 workers of the RMK-BRJ firm declared that should the American employees not raise the wages of all the workers by 30 per cent, their action would go on.

RIGHT TO LIVE FOR PUPPET WAR INVALIDS

ON December 25, a number of puppet war invalids in Saigon carried in state the corpse of one of their mates Bui An to the "Lower House" to press for better living conditions and housing.

In an interview with pressmen, the President of the War Invalids' Association, revealed that on December 23, 1970, Bui An had been murdered by puppet soldiers, in his house. This crime was connected with their eviction from their houses. He called for the "Lower House's" intercession in this affair and punishment of the culprits.

THE US AND QUISLINGS DENOUNCED BY SAIGON PERSONALITIES AND INTELLECTUALS

ON the morning of December 25, the Secretary General of the Buddhist Institute for Religious Affairs declared to the pressmen that he supported the anti-US campaign of the students and stressed: "The presence of foreign troops in South Viet Nam has been at the bottom of unnecessary individual and collective deaths and offences to Vietnamese manners and customs. At least there have been 84,000 such cases but the US army and the local administration have been winking at them for the reason that the executive and legislative bodies of this country are swayed and flouted by foreigners."

The leader of the "Radical Nationalist Movement" declared: "The government must promptly intercede with and require, the US to duly punish the assassins of Nguyen Van Minh, a schoolboy, prevent the recurrence of similar cases," and pay compensations to the victim's family. The President of the "Women's Movement for the Right to Live" said: "The assassination of little Minh by US troops at Quy Nhon will be the drop which makes the cup overflow, and the cup is that of Vietnamese hatred for the US troops who outrage their dignity and lives."

THE draft US budget for the fiscal year 1970-1971 shows US intention to continue financial aid to the Saigon regime to help improve its police system.

The revelation of the Poulo Condor (Con Son) detention regime has prompted some questions from American congressmen on US financing the penitentiary system in South Viet Nam.

In 1969, the prisons there could accommodate 33,435 detainees as against 20,000 in 1967, said the annex to the application for credit.

Of the 41 jails, 24 have been "renovated." The expenses covered by US fund for the coming year must total 172,000 dollars broken down as follows: 41,000 dollars for "ammunition, cameras and sundries"; 77,000 dollars for American "advisors" salaries; 54,000 dollars for overseas training of ten Vietnamese "experts."

US FINANCING SOUTH VIETNAMESE PRISONS

The management of "reformatories" contemplates the building of 4,065 new cells to meet the eventual increase in the number of inmates and improve the conditions of packed prisons.

For the year 1970-1971, Washington will earmark 9,990,000 dollars to strengthen the police system. According to the annex, it is necessary to help, and give advice to, 108,000 policemen who will see their equipment increased "in order to neutralize the Viet Gong infrastructure." Forty thousand policemen are trained every year. A possible rise in the prison population is to be foreseen: 8,000 more accommodations (not including the 4,065 cells in bridewells mentioned above). An aid for the continuation of the "Phoenix" plan is anticipated: many testimonies have shown that the methods used to carry out that "pacification" plan are to the least degree expeditious. According to the American document, 19,534 Viet Congs were thus "neutralized" in 1969. At the end of last year, 1,650 rural police stations were built against the scheduled 1,849. Of the total expense of 9,990,000 dollars, 6,761,000 will pay for 178 American and 45 other foreign advisors.

In another chapter of the budget, the granting is foreseen of 2,757,000 dollars to expand the police radio network including the streamlining of the liaison between 2,300 villages and at district and hamlet levels. Late in 1969, a total of 47,282 radio stations was necessary. For the coming year, the employment of 12 American advisors is envisaged, requiring in principle a budget expenditure of 422,000 dollars.

To this sum should be added the expenses defrayed by the Vietnamese budget. For the three items under review—"reformatory," police and radio system—a total of 105,167,600 dollars will be appropriated.

These precisions made public by Jacques Decornoy in "Le Monde" indicate through the planned detailed use of the credit and advisors that Washington is perfectly aware of the condition of the South Viet Nam penitentiary regime and of its methods. Owing to a scandal caused by a report of American congressmen after a fact-finding mission, people have begun to be seriously alarmed about the detention regime so frequently referred to in the reports of the NFL, the "Russell Tribunal," the World Lawyers' Conference at Grenoble or the secret "observations" of the International Red Cross. The report on the motives of the new US budgetary law keeps mum in this respect. It seems that the members of the US legislative body are not satisfied. They have just discovered that the credits they had granted were not always used in the best manner.

World Youth's Activities for the Final Victory of the South Vietnamese People

RIGHT from the beginning of their patriotic struggle, the students of South Viet Nam have won the sympathy and support of their friends all over the world. In tens of thousands of letters, those in the USSR, China, Korea, Cuba, the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, etc., have offered to fight by their side against US aggression. Young Americans have taken part in demonstrations and marches for the pull out of US troops, burnt their draft cards, sworn not to enlist as mercenaries of their government or obstructed the departure of military transports bound for South Viet Nam. In many US satellites, such as South Korea, West Germany, Australia, Thailand, the Philippines, parades against American aggression and conscription have been staged under the fire, and in spite of the brutalities, of the police. Letters, messages, declarations and petitions signed by scores of thousands of young people in France, West Germany, Italy, England, Norway, Sweden, Canada and elsewhere have poured into South Viet Nam, expressing warm support to the righteous effort of its youth, students and population as a whole.

This opposition to the US aggressive war has been gaining in momentum as the South Vietnamese people's resistance has grown more and more successful. New drives and initiatives of the world's youth and students have seen the light. "Support Viet Nam" actions continue to develop in the socialist countries. Rallies and marches, collections of money, medicines and red-cross ambulances, "A Billion Francs for Viet Nam," "A shipment for Viet Nam" have been organized in a rousing atmosphere in France, England, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Holland... Anti-draft actions have erupted in Australia, the Philippines, Thailand, New Zealand. Crowded anti-US performances, teach-ins on Viet Nam, tribunal sessions to try Nixon have had a strong impact on the youth and students of the Congo (B), Salvador, Brazil, Argentina... The flag of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has been displayed in youth and student demonstrations everywhere in the world.

Genocidal crimes by US imperialism in South Viet Nam have greatly impelled the world youth movement. "Shipments for Viet Nam" in the USSR and the GDR, "Help to Viet Nam" in China, "Radio-sets for Viet Nam" in Hungary, "A Million Levas for Viet Nam" in Bulgaria, "Bicycles for Viet Nam" in Poland, "Ten Thousand Bicycles for Viet Nam" in Italy, "A Hundred Million Francs for Viet Nam" in France, the "10-10 Movement" in Cuba, and so on have been variegated and effective forms of opposition to American aggression. Demonstrations by Japanese youths and students for the abrogation of the Japan-US Security Treaty, and against the transformation of Japan into an armoury and a napalm and toxic-chemical-producing plant for the killing of Vietnamese people, as well as the drives for the banning of the film "Green Berets" and for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the SVNR in North-European countries, have been other eloquent proofs of the world youth's solidarity with their South Vietnamese mates.

Young people of all countries have shown deep sympathy with Vo Thi Lien—a survivor of the Son My mass murder — and raised their voices against the Nixon administration.

Morrison's self-immolation by burning fired the American youth into action. The movement has vigorously developed in the very rear base of the aggressor, involving millions of people from coast to coast, whose unequivocal claim is an end to the war, and immediate withdrawal of US troops.

The world youth and student front in support of the fight carried out by their South Vietnamese comrades has greatly contributed to the latter's successes. The World Youth and Students' Congress in Sofia in 1968, and the big gathering of the youths and students of all continents "for the final victory of the Vietnamese people, for freedom and independence" one year later, were tremendous shows of strength of the younger generation that no reactionary force, no vicious manœuvre can divide. It is a potential source of inspiration and an effective support for South Viet Nam's Youth and Students in their sacred fight for the interests of their country and of progressive mankind.

IN BRIEF

* On December 23, 1970, the *Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea* addressed a note to the South Viet Nam NFL and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, announcing the sending of relief (food, cloths, medicine) to the flood-stricken people in South Viet Nam.

* In 1970, the *GDR* collected 46,000,000 *marks* for the Viet Nam (school children in Niesky district contributed 20,000 *marks* for their Vietnamese friends).

* Lately, the *Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with Viet Nam* presented the South Viet Nam flood-stricken population with food, medicine and cloths worth 300,000 *Levas*.

* In his address to the Congo (B) people, *President M N'gouabi of the People's Republic of Congo* reiterated once again the support of the Congo Government and people to the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and resolutely condemned the US aggressive war against the Indochinese peoples.

Philippine students in engagement

CAMBODIA:

More than 1,000 Lon Nol troops wiped out

FROM December 3 to 19 the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces put out of action more than 1,000 Lon Nol troops and seized or destroyed a large quantity of weapons, *AKI* reported.

In *Svay Rieng province*, the NLAF wiped out on December 4, 45 puppet soldiers in an ambush near Chor area. A week later, the regional forces knocked out 12 enemy troops and captured a quantity of weapons in an area 10 km northwest of Svay Rieng town.

The Lon Nol army took the heaviest losses during a battle on December 15 at Korong on Highway 3, *Kampot province*, in which the liberation forces wiped out or captured more than 100 adverse soldiers, destroyed 3 military vehicles, and seized a quantity of ammunition.

On December 11 and 12, the NLAF in *Kompong Speu province* attacked the enemy on Highway 4, knocking down 64 men and destroying 2 military vehicles.

On December 14, the Mondol regional forces in *Battambang province* intercepted a train on Mondol — Battambang railway, setting ablaze a locomotive and killing 15 enemy soldiers.

The same day, the liberation armed forces in *Siemreap province* wiped out more than 80 enemy men in Kralanh district and sank 2 gunboats. Meanwhile, guerillas in Puok district intercepted an enemy platoon, inflicting 10 casualties.

Earlier, from December 3 to 8 the patriotic forces constantly attacked the enemy in Puok and Kralanh areas and around Siem Reap provincial capital, taking a toll of more than 600.

From December 15 to 17, the Lon Nol troops stationed in Prey Lovea district, *Takeo province*, were assaulted and lost 50 men.

On December 19, guerrilla forces fell on a convoy on Kandal - Steng district, knocking out 55 enemy troops, capturing a large number of weapons.

LAOS:

Over 500 enemy troops put out of action

IN the first 20 days of December, the Lao patriotic armed forces and people in Xieng Khoang, Attopeu and Luang Prabang provinces put out of action over 500 enemy troops, shot down 3 US aircraft, destroyed a number of liaison systems, and seized or destroyed a large quantity of weapons and other war material, according to *KPL* still incomplete figures.

One of the most striking actions was the December 2 attack by the people's forces in *Xieng Khoang province* on the HQ of the puppet mobile regiment 22 northeast of Sam Thong, as a result of which over 100 enemy troops were put out of action and a large quantity of weapons and war material destroyed.

Meantime, the patriotic forces in *Attopeu province* on December 5 and 6 overran 3 enemy positions in Nam Luc area, putting out of combat 200 enemy.

In the first week of December, the patriotic forces in *Luang Prabang province* attacked the enemy troops in Pha Thung and Moc Muong areas and many enemy positions along Nam U river, wiping out nearly 100 enemy troops, and seized or destroyed a quantity of war material.

Another dispatch said that on December 19 the Lao patriotic forces in *Xieng Khoang province* assaulted the enemy in Sen Cho area, killing on the spot 31 of them and wounding many others.

The same day, the regional forces intercepted the US-fostered bandits engaged in sabotage activities in Nam Pong area, killing on the spot 4 enemy and wounding 2 others.

On December 16, the regional forces also attacked an enemy position in Phu Mi area, killing 5 enemy.

WORLD-WIDE CELEBRATIONS OF NFL 10th FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

"THE 20th of December is a red letter day not only for the Vietnamese people, but also for the peoples all over the world," said Labib Shoukeir, Speaker of the UAR National Assembly at a commemoration of the 10th founding anniversary of the NFL.

Messages of greeting have been sent to President Nguyen Huu Tho and the NFL from various State and Party leaders, national liberation movements, political organizations, prominent personalities, etc.

In many countries, celebrations have taken place for this great festive day of the South Vietnamese people.

In the **Soviet Union**, a Week of Solidarity with Viet Nam (Dec. 19 to 25, 1970) which opened in Moscow elicited a warm response from people of all walks of life. Multifarious activities in support of Viet Nam were carried out by the peoples of many Soviet Republics.

In such big **Chinese cities** as Nanking, Shanghai, Tchangsa, Conming, Nanning, etc., rallies and meetings were held to mark the NFL founding anniversary and an ebullient "Support-Viet Nam" campaign has been in full swing all over China.

In **Cuba**, the people in Oriente, Las Vejas, Camaguay turned Dec. 20 into a "Day of Labour" to greet the NFL founding anniversary, and in Matanzas province, there were in a week 500 meetings, talks, exhibitions on Viet Nam's patriotic resistance against US aggression.

In **Laos's** liberated zone, a Week of Solidarity with the Vietnamese people was kept from Dec. 20 to 27, 1970. Meetings, rallies, film shows on Viet Nam were stage on the occassion.

In the **Mongolia**, an exhibition of photos on the 10 glorious years' struggle of the NFL opened in Ulan Bator, attended by high-ranking leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic and People's Revolutionary Party.

In the **United Arab Republic**, the Arab Socialist Alliance honoured the 10th founding anniversary of the NFL with a ceremony in Cairo. Several members of the Alliance's Central Committee and representatives of Arab political and social bodies, and African national liberation movements attended and took the floor at the gathering. Prior to that, in a number of UAR cities, meetings, rallies, film shows were held to introduce Viet Nam to the public and to show solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

In **West European countries**, the 10th founding anniversary of the NFL was also highlighted by many forms of activity.

In **England** and **Belgium**, commemorative meetings were attended by large crowds, and petitions and resolutions were passed calling on the people to increase solidarity with the Vietnamese people and demand US troop withdrawal, and urging the British and Belgian governments to withdraw their support for the US aggressors of Viet Nam.

Meetings and rallies for the NFL founding anniversary also took place in **Italian cities** such as Rome, Milan, Turino, Leghorn and others. In Bologna, 20,000 Italians paraded NFL flags through in the streets with pro-NFL posters. Slogans were chanted against Nixon, for cessation of US aggression in Viet Nam. Many articles were carried by Italian papers praising the South Vietnamese people's 10-year struggle against the US aggressors.

Statements were issued by various international and regional organizations on the occasion of the NFL birthday, in support for Viet Nam and in stern condemnation of US prolonged aggression and to press for US troop withdrawal and respect for the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination.

The statement by the **World Peace Council** called on all lovers of peace to push up actions in support of Viet Nam's righteous fight. The statement by the **Tricontinental Solidarity Organization** warmly commended the momentous achievements of the NFL over the past ten years, and its "outstanding efficiency and sound policy of international unity." The youth organization of the **Algerian NLF** released an appeal to the world youths to display solidarity with the fighting youth of South Viet Nam.

In Brief

* Representatives of the "*Viet Nam Committee*" and the "*International Initiatives for Solidarity with, and Support to, Viet Nam* in *West Germany* last December 18, gave as gift the South Vietnamese people through the SVNR Embassy in Berlin an ambulance car with medicine worth of over 260, 000 Marks.

* On January 1, the *Montreal Moratorium Movement* against the US war of aggression has sent a letter to Prime Minister Turudo demanding the Canadian government not to sail to the US war materials.

* In *West Germany*, the "Initiative of international solidarity with Viet Nam" organization has launched the "100,000 marks for Viet Nam" drive which has been warmly responded to by many democratic and anti-fascist organizations.

* In its December 20, 1970 Statement, the *Executive Committee of the Cuban Communist Youth* strongly condemned the murder of South Vietnamese pupils by GIs.

* In *Ecuador*, the Labour League of Guayaquil held a meeting against US aggression in Viet Nam and called on the people of Ecuador to strengthen their support for Viet Nam.

* A demonstration against the US war of aggression in Viet Nam took place in *Munich* under the slogans: "End the war of aggression in Viet Nam" and "Freedom for the Vietnamese people."

* 70 *Danish professors* signed a resolution to their government, denouncing the US aggressors and their henchmen Thieu, Ky, Khiem and urging recognition of the DRVN.

* On December 22, US Senator Charles E. Goodell criticized Nixon's scheme to prolong the Viet Nam War, as a threat to the world's peace.

* On December 24, the *American Friends' Committee* demonstrated against the US War in Viet Nam before the White House. The demonstrators handed to the National Security Council a report on US aggression on Viet Nam and demanded that Nixon set a time-limit for the total withdrawal of GIs from South Viet Nam.

* On December 22, *Harriman*, former head of the US Delegation to the Paris Conference, told the *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent that the peace propositions of the Vietnamese side might pave the way for effective negotiations whereas Saigon kept sabotaging a negotiated peace.

UNITED STATES ANTI-WAR STUDENTS

FROM early Spring of 1950, Saigon pupils and students' angry protest against US intervention has been echoed not only in Viet Nam, but also in all parts of the globe and in the United States.

How can we forget the heartfelt words by American student Nick Eagleson who said in his message of congratulation for the founding anniversary of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam that in their struggle against US imperialism, the Vietnamese people not only struggled for their own liberation but also set a bright example for the revolutionary forces in the US and the world over.

How can we forget the opening part of the resolution of the SDS National Congress in Chicago in June 1969 which read: "The struggle of the Vietnamese people, like a beacon, has shown to all the oppressed peoples throughout the world that the people's force is invincible ... The Vietnamese people's fight has heightened the American people's knowledge and level of struggle right inside the US monster."

The Viet Nam war has been gradually stepped up by three successive US Presidents. US students' dissent has also been mounting in proportion throughout the United States.

Right after Kennedy launched the special war against the Vietnamese people, such a dissaproval was already articulate. In March 1963, demonstrations and meetings against the Viet Nam war were organized by American youths and students in New York and other cities.

When President Johnson threw masses of US troops into the local war in South Viet Nam and US air and naval forces into the air war of destruction in the North, American youths and students rapidly stiffened their opposition to the US war escalation.

Teach-ins at Ann Arbor College, Michigan, in March 1965 with an attendance of 3,000 professors and students, the teach-in in Washington in May of the same year with 100 universities in various parts of the country taking part in through a wide telephone network and the successive demonstrations later on awakened the whole "silent generation" in the US. The march to Washington on April 17, 1965, the coming into existence of the "Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam" in December 1966 and the mounting anti-war movement continually shook well-known US universities such as Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Stanford, Berkeley, California ... against Johnson's escalations.

Our students also paid particular attention to the action of Columbia University students from late April to the end of May 1968, and the Chicago event in August of the same year when the Democratic Party held its National Congress there and 1,200 students converged on the place from various parts of the country for an anti-Viet Nam war demonstration. The marchers carried the NFL and yellow-starred red flags, shouted "Ho Chi Minh" and clashed with policemen.

The South Vietnamese students have deeply impressed by the campaign to burn draft cards by American student Miller, by the refusal to go and serve in Viet Nam of three American Youths in Ford Hood, or the declarations of others that "our fight is right in the United States," and exhortations "not to go and kill the Vietnamese brothers."

Joel Meyers's statement before the Court of Justice on May 17, 1968 that "the dissenters were associated with anti-imperialist fighters at home and abroad, and especially with the heroes of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the legendary vanguards in the wars and those who opened up a glorious period of the resistance history..." has strongly inspired the South Vietnamese students.

And from then on, the "Nixon, war criminal number one" war cry has been heard in many places, the Spring and Autumn drives in 1969, the strikes at military schools and burning of their military research establishments, the boycott of the training program for reserve officers, the smashing of recruiting stations, the attacks on conscription staff and representatives of various weapon-producting companies erupted. All this has substantiated Ottinger's remark: "Let's see how has this war affected the youth—our mos precious resources. The war has destroyed their confidence in the US. It has instilled bitter feelings, despair, disgust and abhorrence among thousands of youths. When a nation has lost its young generation, it has no more future..."

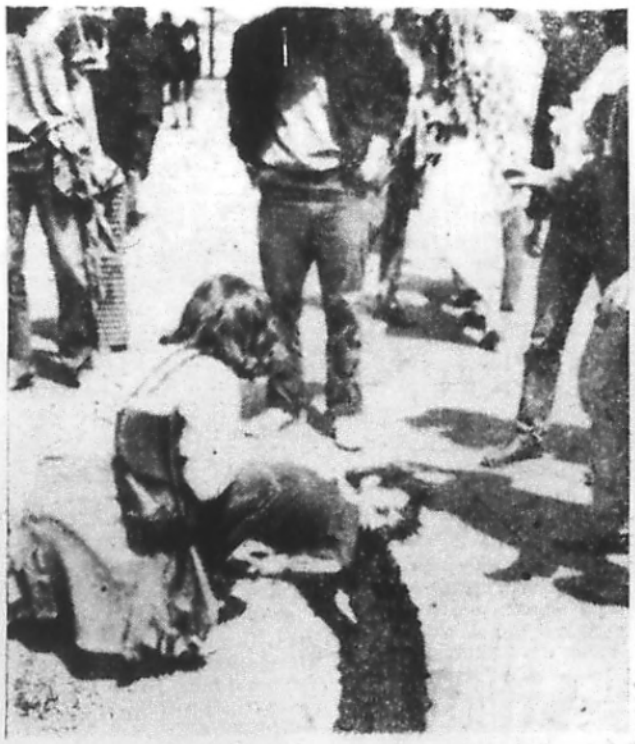
The White House was rocked and world public opinion stirred by the level and size of the students' agitation against US aggression in Cambodia and the murder of 4 of their mates at Kent University and 2 others at Jackson University: 40% of the universities and colleges shut their doors, 500 schools including most of major secondary schools were brought to a standstill, 70% of students discontinued their studies and about 17,543,000 secondary school pupils went on strike.

We thank the American young friends for their resolve rather to lay down their lives in a revolution at home than to die in an unjust war abroad.

We express deep sympathy with the 70,000 American youths who have had to leave their Fatherland and take refuge in other countries and the over 1,000 youths still kept in jail for having evaded conscription. We always bear in mind the fine memory of American delegates from various universities in the United States who had weathered many hardships to meet, and sign pea e statements with, North and South Vietnamese students. We highly appreciate such noble deeds of the American students which uphold the freedom and justice-loving tradition of the American people.

In the coming drives, the American students will certainly face ever more difficulties and hardships and even imprisonment and death before attaining their final goal. But if the use of aircraft, armoured cars and guns and the shedding of students' blood cannot break the latter's will, we think that no hostility, no brutalities can check the growing common action for truth, peace and friendship by the American and Vietnamese students and youths.

NGUYEN THI CHAU
Executive Committee member, South Viet Nam Liberation Students' Union



Students of Kent University massacred by Nixon's order.

Kent students—victims of Nixon's murder

Allison Krause, 19 years old

Sandy Scheuer, 20 years old

William Schroeder, 19 years old

Jeffrey Miller, 20 years old